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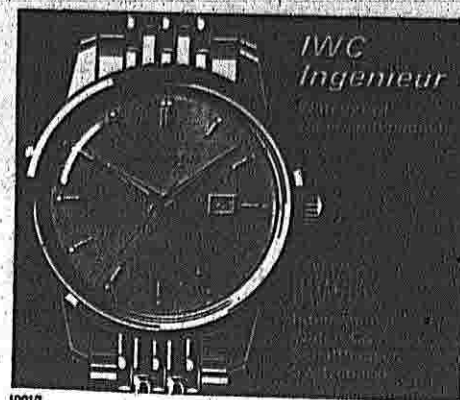
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US OK'S HELMAND VALLEY LAND IMPROVEMENT LOAN

The authorisation of a \$4,600,000 American loan to Afghanistan for land improvement in the Helmand-Arghandab Valley was jointly announced Saturday by the governments of Afghanistan and the U.S.

The loan, which was agreed to, following consultation between the U.S. and Afghan governments, is intended to carry out work under the Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority (HAVA). It will be used to prepare final design plans for the land betterment programme and to equip the Helmand-Arghandab Construction Unit (HACU) to carry out the works specified in those plans.

Loan funds will be used to rehabilitate existing HACU equipment, purchase new equipment—including earth movers, pneumatic earth tamers and trucks—and to finance the cost of technical services for engineering and construction.

In addition to this loan, the Agency for International Development (AID) will continue to provide grant-financed technical assistance in support of the development of the resources of the Helmand-Arghandab Valley.

The loan provides further U.S. support for development of the pro-

duction potential of the region. The U.S. government, through AID and U.S. Export-Import Bank assistance, has provided approximately \$70,500,000 in loans and grants to assist the Afghan Government in carrying out development programmes in the valley.

Irrigation works already completed include two storage reservoirs and a main canal system capable of delivering water to nearly 300,000 acres of land.

The new \$4,600,000 U.S. loan is the third major loan to Afghanistan to be announced by the two governments during the past two months. On July 8, the United States and Afghanistan announced the authorisation of a U.S. loan of \$12,000,000 to finance the construction of a power facility at the Kajakai dam, and on July 19, a \$4,300,000 loan for the purchase of 40,000 tons of wheat and 4,000 tons of oil was signed.

The \$4,600,000 U.S. loan announced Saturday will benefit Afghanistan by increasing the productivity of land already under cultivation through controlled water distribution, improved drainage and land leveling and by bringing some additional new acreage under cultivation.

It will result in increased gross farm output, particularly in wheat where it will help Afghanistan meet its goal of self-sufficiency during the Third Five Year Plan.

Work undertaken with support of this loan will first be directed toward land betterment on the 31,000 acres of irrigable land in the Shamlan area of the valley.

This decision was reached following the completion of a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation study of the Shamlan which reported favourably on the feasibility of land betterment there.

Iranians Vote For New Parliament

TEHERAN, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—Iranians yesterday voted for a new lower house and half the upper house of parliament, one of whose most important joint tasks will be to amend the constitution to provide for rule by regent.

Polling went quietly, according to reports reaching here from constituencies throughout the country. Results are expected to be announced today.

The new parliament will be asked to amend the constitution to enable a regent to rule, should the Shah die before six-year-old crown Prince Reza attains maturity.

Empress Farah, the prince's 28-year-old mother, is considered the most likely choice.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, 47, appoints half the members of the 60-strong senate, which has a six-year term of office.

The rest of the senate was being elected along with the 219 members of the Majlis, or lower house, which has a four-year term.

Observers expect a sweeping victory for the ruling Iran Novin (New Iran) Party, although the opposition Mardom (People's) Party is strongly entrenched in some constituencies.

The other party contesting the election is the extreme nationalist, anti-communist Pan-Iranist Party.

Tashkent-Indian Festival To Open

TASHKENT, Aug. 5, (Tass).—Hudjuma Shukurova, president of the National Society of Friendship with Foreign Countries, said that the 10-day festival of Indian culture, which will open here on August 12th, is an "important event in the cultural life of Uzbekistan."

In a Tass interview she expressed the conviction that the festival "will contribute to the further strengthening of friendship between the two countries."

Popular in Uzbekistan are works by Indian writers, composers, and cinematographers. The Uzbeks read in their native language Rabindranath Tagore, Pram Chandra, and other Indian writers.

An avenue of the Uzbek capital will be named after Lal Bahadur Shastri and a monument to him will be unveiled in one of the squares of Tashkent.

SOVIET-TURKISH ACCORD RATIFIED

MOSCOW, Aug. 5, (Tass).—The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the Soviet-Turkish agreement on delivering equipment, materials and rendering services in the construction of some industrial enterprises.

A metallurgical plant, with an annual capacity of one million tons of steel, is the most significant project to be constructed with the assistance of the USSR. A non-ferrous metallurgical complex and an oil refinery will be among the other seven projects.

Foreign Ministers Decide To Recommend Arab Summit

The Arab foreign ministers meeting here has decided to recommend the convening of an Arab summit conference, Sudan Prime Minister Mohamed Mahgoub reported Friday night.

He said the Sudan has been appointed to draw up a final agenda and draft a communique to be placed before the foreign ministers Saturday.

The decision came after five days of deliberations by the ministers of the 13 Arab states and following an offer by the UAR to solve its long-standing dispute with Saudi Arabia over the Yemen.

Mahgoub reported a reply to the UAR offer has been received from Saudi Arabia but another still was awaited.

He would not elaborate but apparently the Saudi response was sufficient.

Nasser, Faisal Likely To Meet Over Yemen Issue

CAIRO, August 5, (Tanjug).—Well-informed Cairo quarters do not bar the possibility of a meeting between President Nasser and King Faisal to put an end to the differences between the UAR and Saudi Arabia over Yemen.

It is said here that this sort of meeting might take place soon if King Faisal accepts the new UAR proposal to enforce the agreement concluded in Jeddah two years ago.

The UAR proposal contains no terms and provides for the setting up of a peace committee to include other Arab countries.

The proposal also provides for replacement of the UAR troops now in Yemen with inter-Arab units. This is no new idea, but in the present circumstances it appears to be increasingly practicable.

Saudi Arabia holds that the withdrawal of UAR troops from Yemen is a condition for the solution of the Yemen problem.

HM RETURNS

KABUL, Aug. 5, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King returned to Kabul Thursday morning after an official visit to Jaghori, Maleshan, and Navor in western Ghazni and a short rest at Dari Ajar, Bamian.

His Majesty began his trip to the western Ghazni woleswalis last Thursday.

On Wednesday His Majesty left the royal camp in Dari Ajar for Khenjan where he visited the Ash-pushta coal mines and showed kindness to the miners.

Two workers, Sayed Amin and Mohammad Wali who have been working in the mine for the past 30 years were kindly received by His Majesty.

Engineer Mohammad Sidiq Hesaqzai, the director of the mine, described the operations of the mine to His Majesty.

His Majesty instructed Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Minister of Education, to take measures for the improvement of health conditions for the workers.

His Majesty presented to the workers with monetary gratuities. Hesaqzai on behalf of the workers thanked His Majesty for his kindness.

Last night's reception at Chilstoon Palace



KABUL CHOSEN LIAISON CENTRE

Participants in the International Manuscripts Seminar and Exposition resolved in Thursday's session that Afghanistan should be chosen as the place to set up a liaison centre for an International Society of Bibliographers and Specialists on manuscripts and the regional languages discussed in the seminar.

In order to ensure the proper functioning of the society through the services of a secretariat, a liaison centre should be established. Considering the pivotal position of Afghanistan in this area, the seminar deems it to be the natural choice for such a centre," the resolution stated in part.

The purpose of such a centre will be to coordinate the various activities or national manuscripts and language centres in the region.

The seminar also resolved that the International Bibliographical centre be properly housed and equipped to further scholarly co-operation and that it should build up its own archives.

An extremely lively debate and exchange of views between delegates of eleven countries attending the seminar carried the final discussion on Thursday three hours overtime.

Minister of Information and Culture Abdul Raouf Benawa, Deputy Minister for Information and Culture Mohammad Najim Arya and other officials of the ministry attended the last session of the seminar.

Benawa assured the participants that his ministry and all cultural and scientific institutes in the country will try as much as possible to implement the resolutions of the seminar.

The minister thanked the participants for having participated in the seminar and for having chosen Afghanistan as the centre for research and study on manuscripts.

Benawa also thanked UNESCO and especially UNESCO's representative Najmuddin Bamat, for having played an active role in the deliberations.

The minister concluded that although the seminar was not the first of its kind, "we hope that it is not the last one either."

Earlier, the debate centered on the text of the final resolution the draft of which, prepared by a special committee consisting of the delegates of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union, India, Turkey, Iran, France U.K. and UNESCO, was read out by Mohammad Ebrahim Sharifi the reporter to the seminar.

Discussion took place on each of this articles of the draft resolution.

By A Staff Writer

Following are highlights of the resolutions adopted by the seminar:

Taking into account the wide dispersion of Oriental manuscripts and documents in public and private libraries throughout the world, and the fact that many thousands of them have not as yet been recorded, the seminar attaches a high priority to the production and publication of informative catalogues.

In spite of the general lack of adequate catalogues in this field, the seminar recognises the valuable work already done by certain persons or institutions.

The Seminar notes with satisfaction that a plan for a guide to the sources of Asian history similar to the one recently completed on Latin American history by the International Council of Archives, under contract with UNESCO, will enter into its operational phase early next year.

The specialists of Central Asian Manuscripts are ready to give all cooperation that might be needed from them towards the implementation of this project.

Highest priority should be given to investigations about hitherto unregistered manuscripts which should

be catalogued forthwith. It has been emphasised during the seminar that numerous manuscripts having gone unnoticed up to the present face a definite possibility of getting lost altogether.

In order to save these works, international campaigns of microfilming should be launched within the region, possibly with aid from UNESCO.

Two types of catalogues were considered, the general ones and those devoted to a special discipline, language, period of history, or a specific theme.

The majority of the seminar recommended that priority be given to the general catalogues, which are the basic tools for more specialised work.

The seminar noted with interest the UNESCO project for an illustrated volume presenting a synthesis of present knowledge on Temurid art, in a form accessible to the general public. Such an initiative seems quite timely since the available documentary basis is fully adequate and the manuscripts may be easily dated.

(Contd. on page 4)

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KALAT, Aug. 5, (Bakhtar).—A delegation of the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the property settlement department arrived here yesterday and discussed matters related to the irrigation of the Darwazagail well project. The project covers a 32,500 acre area.

For the past two years the digging of wells, under the supervision of the ministry, has been in progress and with the installation of pumps water will be made available to the people of the area.

The delegation also discussed matters related to the distribution of land among farmers.

MAIMANA, Aug. 5, (Bakhtar).—Money donated by HRH Prince Ahmad Shah, president of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, has been used to purchase 2000 meters of material, most of

which has been distributed among poor prisoners.

KABUL, Aug. 5, (Bakhtar).—Kabul was rocked by a light earthquake at 12:45 Friday. No damage has been reported.

KABUL, Aug. 5, (Bakhtar).—Abdullah Malikyar Afghan ambassador to the United States arrived here Thursday on leave.

KABUL, Aug. 5, (Bakhtar).—Miss Fazila Karimi director of the United Nations department of the Planning Ministry who went to Bangkok three weeks ago to participate in a conference on the young and their role in national development returned to Kabul Thursday.

She spent a week in the UNICEF office in Delhi. Abdul Sami, a teacher in the Commerce School, left Kabul yesterday for France under a French government scholarship to study law.

Amanullah Ayub Shah a graduate of Estelal high school, left Kabul yesterday for France under a French government scholarship to study agriculture.

US Cities Quiet; Curfews Eased

NEW YORK, Aug. 5, (Reuter).—Curfews were eased in two racial trouble spots yesterday after the United States passed its first night for several weeks without any major racial turmoil.

But authorities looked uneasily towards the weekend—the time when most flare-ups have begun.

In Milwaukee, where four people have died and 700 have been arrested in rioting that broke out last Sunday, the curfew will start at midnight instead of 9 p.m.

Some 1,300 of 4,800 National Guardsmen called in to cope with the rioting were withdrawn from the city following Friday night's quiet.

In Providence, police chief Howard A. Rankin said he believed racial violence in his city was over for this year.

The situation has been quiet there since Tuesday night's sniping and firebombing that caused 20 injuries and 72 arrests.

India To Buy Close To \$ 7.5 M Worth Of United States Wheat

WASHINGTON, August 5, (Reuter).—The U.S. Agriculture Department gave India an official go-ahead to purchase \$7,421,000 worth of U.S. wheat remaining under a Food for Peace supply agreement signed last June.

The authorisation, which will enable India to purchase about 123,000 tons of wheat, stipulates that the wheat be shipped to India by the end of this year.

The June agreement, which constituted part of a three million tons food aid commitment authorised by a congressional resolution last February, provided funding for India to buy a total of \$110 million worth of U.S. commodities. It also set aside two million of credit to pay for shipping the food items to India.

The food aid authorised by Congress was conditional on U.S. aid being matched by a combined total of aid by nine other countries par-

New Herat-Ghor Road To Be Built

CHAGHCHARAN, Aug. 5, (Bakhtar).—A new road connecting Ghor province with Herat will be constructed. The people of the province have volunteered to construct the 250 kilometer long eight meter wide highway.

The road, which will be constructed along Harirud River will shorten the distance between the two provinces by 220 miles.

The decision was made at a meeting in the province attended by the Ghor Wolesi Jirgah Deputy Mohammad Amin, elders from the provincial centre and villages.

The new road will specially facilitate communication in winter, an official of the Ministry of Public Works said.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Results Of The Khartoum Arab Summit

Foreign ministers of several Arab countries held a brief conference in Khartoum to discuss ways of closing their ranks in an attempt to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression against Syria, Jordan and the United Arab Republic. One outcome of this meeting was expected to be a further strengthening of Arab unity in a re-dedication of the Arab world to liberate the territory taken by Israel in its pre-meditated June 5 aggression.

Now that Israel is again concentrating troops on the eastern shore of the Suez canal and has violated the ceasefire along the Jordan river, the formation of a united front among the Arab countries to repel aggression becomes all the more necessary. News agency reports point out that Israel has stationed armoured units in central parts of the Sinai peninsula and on the road leading to the eastern bank of the Suez canal. Such actions, together with repeated Israeli assertions that the ceasefire should run through the middle of the canal, lead to the possibility of a fresh Israeli attack on the UAR and other Arab countries.

The UAR on its part has made its stand clear. Under no circumstances will it agree to Israeli navigation through the canal or to drawing the ceasefire line through its middle.

The foreign ministers' meeting is expected to pave the way for a full-dress Arab summit conference. One of the important items likely to be discussed on both levels is the differences existing between certain Arab countries. Saudi Arabia, for example, has been at loggerheads with the UAR over the question of Yemen. The former backs the royalist and the latter backs

Food For Thought

Little Man, What Now?

—Hans Fallada

the nationalist elements in Yemen. It is important for the Arab countries to set aside their differences in the face of the Israeli threat.

Another point which has to be considered in detail and which has been hinted at by some countries is the formation of a federation of Arab states. The proposed federation may be headed by a leader responsible for military, economic and foreign affairs. The idea of forming such a federation has already been referred to by Dr. Sayed Shukeiry, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The UAR, Syria, Iraq and Algeria could form the nucleus of such a federation.

The formation of a strong and cohesive Arab political and economic entity has been the long-cherished dream of certain leaders. Various national and international factors have contributed to the delay in its realisation. Now that the Arab world has been convinced that its security depends on the degree of its cooperation and unity, there is every reason to believe that a federation of some sort may emerge.

The least which is expected from the Arab meetings is the formulation of a concerted and strong policy to deal with the immediate situation obtaining in the Middle East. Only through the declaration of such a policy backed by practical steps will the aggressor be taught the logic that the application of force is something that can work both ways, and that if what is right cannot be attained through legal means then whatever means is used for the attainment of that right is legal in itself.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isiah* carries an editorial entitled "Budget and the Parliament." It said in accordance with the requirements of the constitution, the government has to submit to a parliament for approval a budget in which the needs of the people of Afghanistan will have been taken into consideration and appropriate plans and projects drawn up.

In every country efforts are made to raise the living standards of the people, and to meet consumer demands. This cannot be done without incorporating some of these requirements in the developmental budget.

In most countries which have a parliamentary system, the editorial went on, the legislation will study and return the approved budget to the government at most three months after the commencement of the new fiscal year.

During these three months the government operates in accordance with the budget which was approved for the previous year. But since the requirements change from one year to the next and the government is responsible for the country's economic and social developments it is imperative, therefore, that there should be a marked increase in each year's budget as compared to the budget for the previous year.

Explaining its point, the editorial mentioned a case in point. Should we have to construct a highway in the country this year, the editorial supposed, the maintenance of the highway would require additional funds and personnel which would have to be included in the regular budget for the years to come.

Unless this additional expense in the regular budget for the implementation of future development plans is taken care of the country will suffer considerable losses due to deterioration of equipment, buildings and other structures which may have been built.

The annual increase in the budget, said the editorial, in itself represents an upward trend in the nation's economy. Without a reasonable rise in the budget the economy would stand still.

We are sure that the esteemed deputies will agree with us that Afghanistan does not want to have a stagnant economy, said the editorial. Right now quite a number of

highways in the country have been damaged because of floods, etc.

These have to be repaired. Such repair work should be done in the best season of the year when days are long and odds against effective work in the countryside at a minimum.

The editorial also stressed the importance of time in getting things done. What we really lack in closing the gap between ourselves and the advanced nations is time.

We are certain that the parliament is aware of this and will do its utmost to approve budget as soon as possible so that the government can function as desired.

The *Baltimore Sun* said the crisis in U.S. cities has intensified the need for long-range programmes of education, job training and broader community participation. The Negro poor, the editorial continued, "need better education more opportunities for on-the-job training in lieu of previous experience, more guidance in preparing themselves to knock on doors and more confidence in themselves to leave the familiar but self-defeating slum environment and try for something better."

Erwin D. Canham, editor of Boston's *Christian Science Monitor*, urged that the United States "must not divide into two warring camps." The extremists on both sides, he said, "must be identified and rejected."

"The overwhelming majority of Negroes and whites," Canham wrote, "seems to yearn for a return to progress, out of the shambles of destruction."

"There must be programmes of reconstruction, striving to avoid the evils of the old, and there must be better programmes of law enforcement."

"The United States has had the violence," Canham continued. "It must have the reconstruction, based on drawing into one society those who have been divided, racism on both sides must be overcome."

The *Washington Star* agreed, noting that "a crucial matter at stake now... is the struggle for control of, or direction of, the Negro community" between the moderates such as Martin Luther King and Roy Wilkins and the radicals such as Stokely Carmichael.

What may hang in the balance in the struggle, the paper said, is a choice between race war and a

state of affairs in which the white and coloured communities can live together in peace."

Life Magazine, in an editorial also dealt with the problem of responsibility. "It is true that U.S. society is responsible for the material and moral plight of many Negroes," the editorial conceded.

"It is not true that social responsibility can erase individual responsibility. A man who loots, who burns, who shoots at the police from a rooftop is committing a criminal act."

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* stressed the need for interracial respect and compassion. Of no less urgency than punishment for rioters, "the paper said, is the need for compassion."

"Helping hands should be extended—not in reward for disorder, or to avert disorder, but as a matter of human concern for fellow men in need of help," it said.

Pravda said: "Somebody in the West probably considered that what they had achieved was sufficient to create a situation in which internal anti-Nasser forces could act."

The Moscow paper quoted Israelis as having told UAR war prisoners who were released still in possession of their weapons: "Go to Cairo and overthrow President Nasser and put an end to his socialist fantasies."

Other Israelis were described as having driven civilians from captured areas of Syria toward Damascus with instructions "to overthrow the Baath Party Government" there.

The defeat encouraged rightist opponents of Nasser, the paper said.

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History Of Afghan Manuscripts

PART I

Editor's Note: The following is the text of Prof. Abdul Hai Habibi's address to the international manuscripts seminar.

The oldest manuscripts of the Islamic era in Afghanistan and the adjoining territories, available in Arabic and Dari, relate to the period when the Kufic script together with Arab culture and the Islamic faith were introduced into this part of the world in the first century A.H.

In the pre-Islamic age, too, the Arabs possessed a script which resembled that of the Nabateans, which later gave birth to the Kufic script, the oldest specimen of which was discovered at Zabd near the river Euphrates. It bears the date 511 A.D. Another example of this script was discovered at Huran in the mountainous area of southern Syria over the entrance to a temple, which was written in this pre-Kufic script in 568 A.D. According to scholars this script originated in mid-6th century A.D. and later, during the diffusion of the Islamic faith, the Arabic script was developed and came to be known as Kufic. The oldest example of this script has been found on a gravestone in Egypt. It was written in Jamadi-ul-Ukhira, in the year 31 A.H. The second oldest specimen is that of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, which was inscribed in the year 72 A.H.

In Afghanistan, during the pre-Islamic era, different scripts, such as Kharoshti, Greek, Aramaic, Saradangi, Pehlavi and Avesta existed but the Arab conquest eliminated all these old styles and during the first half of the first century A.H. the Kufic script with its elementary and simple style and with the help of Islamic science and thought replaced them. We find that as far back as the second century A.H. the Kufic script had penetrated into Eastern Afghanistan, that is the Indus Valley, as witnessed by the recent discovery of rock inscriptions, dated 107 and 294 A.H., in comparatively more sophisticated Kufic script at Bumpore in Sind. Another inscription, in two scripts—Kufic and Saradangi—has been found in the Tochi Valley of Waziristan near the Afghan border. It is dated 243 A.H. This shows that the ancient culture coexisted with Arab culture in this area in the second century of the Higher.

Kufic script in Arabic and Dari inscriptions came to be employed during the third and fourth centuries A.H. and we can see that the oldest manuscripts in Dari in Khorasan were

written in this script and by the people of this land. Here may be mentioned the book *El-Abniya* by Mansour Heravi, said to be the oldest Dari manuscript in the world. This volume may be seen in the library at Vienna.

It was written by a Khorasani scholar named Asadi Tousi, in 447 A.H. Another manuscript in Dari also hails from northern Khorasan and was written on the 24th of Shawwal, 473 A.H. or 26 years after the book *El-Abniya*. The second oldest manuscript is a Dari commentary on *El-Taaruf-i-Mazhab-el-Tassawful* by Abubakr Kalabazi (380 A.H.), which Imam Abu Ibrahim Ismail Mustamli Bokhari (434 A.H.) wrote in the same fluent and sweet Dari of the later part of the Samanide era. The sole copy of this priceless manuscript existed in the library of Amir Abdurrahman Khan, but, unfortunately, this second oldest manuscript in Dari has now left the country and may be seen in the Karachi museum.

The third oldest manuscript in Dari is the *Hidayat-el-Mutaallimeen* by Abubakr Rabi ben Ahmad Bokhari, written in 478 A.H. and now available at the Bodleian Library in Oxford. The handwriting in this script closely resembles that of the second. The assumption on the part of Iranian authors that this is second oldest Dari manuscript after the book *El-Abniya* is incorrect as I pointed out in an article published in *Armaghani* (page 51 and onward) in 1955.

What I want to say is that the Kufic script has been employed in writing Dari texts since about 1,000 years in Khorasan and the oldest works in the Dari language also originated in Khorasan and nearby areas of which three volumes have survived. This means that Afghanistan has served for a long time as a nursery of the art of writing Dari manuscripts in the Kufic script, which in the later centuries took on such forms as the naskh, suls, taliq, reqaa, nastaliq and shikast styles.

The story of Khorasan's manuscripts and their loss like the fate of its towns and cities is a very sad and frustrating one, because during the brilliant period of Islamic culture in Khorasan, that is under the rule of the Samanides, the Ghaznavids, and the Ghouris, many a masterpiece of art and letters was produced in this land and the libraries at Merv, Herat, Balkh, Bamian and Bokhara, etc. were replete with priceless manuscripts.

pts in Arabic and Dari. However, the destructive excursions by the nomadic hordes of the Ghaz and Seljouks and later by the Tartars of Jenghis Khan destroyed these treasures of science and arts so thoroughly that not a trace of these was left behind.

It may be stated that not even a single copy of Ferdowsi's masterpiece of the pre-Mongol era can be found today and this, too, despite the fact that at least in Khorasan the number of those who appreciated this monumental work of literature must have been large. Similarly only a very small part of Baihaqi's history has survived. Seven copies of the book on geography by Abdullah Jaihani, the vizier of the Samanides, were seen by Mohammad bin Bashari, the author of *Ahsan-el-Taqa-seem*, during the reign of Amir Nooh bin Mansour Samani prior to the year 375 A.H., in the library of Azad-Dowla, and also a short version of the book in Nishapur. This manuscript is now non-existent and cannot be traced.

The book *Muqamat* by Bu-Nasr-e-Mishkan, the famous vizier of Sultan Mahmoud and Sultan Masoud, is described by Mohammad Auli in his *Jawamey-el-Hikayat* as "Muqamate-Bunaser." Scholars had some reservations about it. It existed in more than 10 volumes as attested to by Zafjaji's history (manuscript in Peshawar). This fine volume of history is also completely lost to us.

Yakut Hamavi, who had seen Merv-Shahjan, the capital of Khorasan in the year 616 A.H., mentions 10 large libraries in that town. Among these was the Azizia Library in the grand mosque which contained 12,000 volumes and was founded by Azizuddin Ateeg, a fruit merchant of Merv. Yakut says that the books in this library were within the reach of all and he (Yakut) always brought 200 volumes to study at home without ever providing a surety.

"In this world of books," he writes, "I forgot even my hometown, family and progeny." Yakut has calculated the cost of each volume at one dinar and since one dinar equaled 15 dirhams and each dirham of pure silver is now equivalent of approximately five afghanis, the value of the fruit merchant's library will amount to about one million afghanis at the present-day rate. In other words the 10 libraries in Merv were worth at least 10 million afghanis.

(To be continued)

Khushal Khatak Collection In Academy

PART I

The following is the text of Arif Osmanov's speech at the international seminar on manuscripts.

As you know, last year in August, in the same ancient and historical city of Kabul, an international seminar was held, in which a mention was made of Khushal Khatak, the famous Pashto poet and thinker. A few years ago international seminars were held here in Kabul, in memory of Khoja Abdullah Ansari, the famous Eastern scholar and mystic poet, and Mawlana Jami.

Presently, we are gathered here in an international gathering named in the Pashto and Dari manuscripts exhibition and seminar, and will discuss Afghanistan's ancient civilisation.

In my opinion, such international gatherings and seminars will certainly help in increasing Afghanistan's prestige. I must stress that such gatherings are the results of the effort and hard work of the Afghan government, nation and scholars. I am a young orientalist from neighbouring USSR, and I congratulate the Afghan government, nation and scholars in arranging such a prestigious seminar of international import.

As the world knows, the industrious and peace-loving nation of Afghanistan has contributed much to the progress of civilisation in the world. Archeologists and historians regard Afghanistan an important centre of civilisation in the Great East. Important Eastern cultural centres, such as Balkh (or the city nicknamed "Om al-Belad"—the mother of cities), Kandahar, Herat and other ancient cities are located in Afghanistan. The Afghan nation has authentic thinkers and poets such as Khushal Khan Khatak, and Rahman Baba. Afghans are proud of poets such as Abdul Hamid, Ali Khan Khatak, Kazim Khan Shaida. Unfortunately, because of geographical, historical and social factors these personalities are little known in other countries. I think the time has come for the nations of the world to get acquainted with Afghan thinkers and poets, in which we orientalist and scholars interested in Afghanistan can play an important and major role.

Now, distinguished listeners, I will elaborate on the purpose of my speech. My aim is to acquaint you with an ancient manuscript of Khushal Khan Khatak's poetry collection. Professor Rishteen, president of the Pashto Academy, in an introduction to Khushal Khatak's "Thib Nama" has mentioned 10 manuscripts of Khushal Khan Khatak's poetry collections in the possession of libraries in Afghanistan, Pakistan, England and India. Because of time limitation, I will only talk about three manuscripts now in the possession of the Pashto Academy. Professor Rishteen gives the following description of these manuscripts:

1. A very old copy of Khushal's poetry collection is in the Pashto Academy's collection. It was written in 1099 Heghira, one year before Khushal's death, having 390 pages, and it is incomplete.

2. Another manuscript of Khushal's poetry collection is also in the possession of the Pashto Academy. It is written in beautiful Nastaliq style, having 648 pages, but the beginning and end are missing.

3. The third manuscript containing by far the largest collection of Khushal Khan's poetry is also part of the Academy's collection. It is written in Nastaliq style, but the beginning and end are missing.

In this conference, we will use the aforementioned manuscripts as our reference. First I will elaborate on the oldest of the manuscripts and then give some extra details about the rest.

This manuscript, the oldest of available manuscripts, was written when Khushal was alive. A few details on the discovery of this copy are in order.

The copy was brought by Mohammad Momen Pathwal, the editor of Kabul magazine, to the Pashto Academy in 1342 Highira. Pathwal on the whereabouts of this copy gave us the following information: Pathwal acquired the copy from Mowlawi Gul Rahman in 1342 Highira. Mowlawi Gul Rahman obtained the manuscript from Mia Qamar-Al-Din. Mowlana, Saifi and Mothamed Shinwari, Pashto

Academy members, related that Mia Qamar-Al-Din has been a famous scholar and poet, living in Nangarhar province in Eastern Afghanistan. He had a big library in his home, with collections of Arabic, Hindi, Persian and Pashto manuscripts and printed books. Mowlawi Gul Rahman, who is still alive and living in Nangarhar, obtained the copy from Mia Qamar-Al-Din in his youth.

As the manuscript's beginning and end is missing, we have no idea of who wrote it, or by which king's or governor's order the manuscript was prepared. The writing date is recorded in two or three places in the book.

For example on page 363 the following is recorded: Ramazan-Ai-Mombarak 25, 1099 Highira written in Jan Gird

On page 371: Ramazan-Ai-Mobarak 22, 1099 Highira written in Jan Gird

This clearly indicates the date and year of writing the copy in a place called Jan Gird. The present state of the book reveals that it has been mishandled, and exposed to water and fire. The paper the book is written on is very old Indian paper. Two or three handwriting styles are used, which indicates that the book was not written by one calligrapher.

The poetic style is unmistakably that of Khushal Khan Khatak's. The manuscript has approximately 20 odes in the beginning, then lyrics and other verse are recorded. From page 371 on, approximately 950 quatrains are recorded. The reason for giving approximate numbers is that a number of quatrains written on the margin of the text are illegible.

After a careful study of the quatrains in the manuscript, and comparing them with the other two manuscripts and the printed collection of Khushal Khatak's poetry, I am inclined to believe that the Pashto orthography of the present day is different in many respects from the Pashto orthography popular in Khushal Khan Khatak's days. For example in this famous quatrain:

(To be continued)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

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FOREIGN

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Quarterly \$ 15

THE PAST SHOULD BE FORGOTTEN: IS IT TRUE?

By A Staff Writer

Pashto proverbs are considered a branch of its literature. The history of Pashto proverbs is unknown, but they are said to be precious lines which have been passed orally through the generations, no one knowing their source or author.

The time, a proverb becomes famous is vague. In short, they are pearl words which every Pashtoon knows. In these proverbs interesting kernels of advice are fitted into every line. Though most proverbs are in prose, some are rhymed.

Since the proverbs have survived many centuries some people believe they represent the knowledge of a man and even his clan, and are impressed if a person uses them frequently. Thus, many writers and poets prefer to use proverbs.

Knowing these proverbs has two aspects. First, one should know the appropriate occasion to use a proverb. And secondly, how a proverb has originated. He should know if the meaning is intended or if it is an allusion or a sarcastic remark.

For example "a broken hand is apt to be hung round the neck." Here the proverb can be taken literally, i.e. a broken hand obviously needs the support of the neck. But it is also an indirect mockery meaning that a lazy person always seeks the help of the rich.

Besides representing the social life of the people proverbs are used widely to support reasoning. Like landay (unknown authors couplets with the first line having 13 syllables and the second 9) proverbs reflect

the sentiments of every Pashtoon. Their wordings are traditional and have been altered little by everyday use. Many express patriotic sentiments. Although many proverbs have been compiled and printed only through diligent research will they all be collected.

The following are some selected examples:

The last owner of a lazy ox is a butcher.

The mountain may be lofty, but there is a trail to its peak.

It is best to avoid a sleeping tiger. When father is not home there is nothing to be afraid of.

Ability is the eye of sun. Bragging about work is easy, but doing it is hard.

A love-lorn person has no sense left and is heedless of an army.

He who is followed by a scorpion cannot be happy.

A foolish woman's skirt will finally burn.

Another's son can never be yours. What has passed should be forgotten.

First greet a person, then talk of your deeds.

The flood's path is death's trap. Youth can never be hidden.

What one saves, the dogs always eat.

Mind your deeds and be afraid of nothing.

The mule was asked who is thy father. The horse is my uncle, it replied.

You kept nothing so I left nothing.

THE COST OF FLYING A CAMEL OVER SEAS

An unusual passenger has knocked the bottom out of Air India Maharaja's claim that his aircraft can carry in comfort anyone of any shape and size to any destination.

The passenger is a Rajasthani humpbacked camel waiting to be airlifted in time for the Shriners' next convention in the U.S.A.

Harried Air India officials have had a look at the "vital statistics" of their intending passenger and said "sorry" to the discomfort of the Tourist Department, which wants to gift it to the million-strong sect of Shriners who want to adopt the camel as their symbolcum-mascot.

Air India, which recently carried a pair of lions and two baby elephants, finds the camel rather a tall order. The big wide door of a Boeing 707—measurements 64 by 48 by 40 inches—cannot take the animal in even a kneeling posture.

Even if it could be carried into the hold in a kneeling posture with its forelegs and hindlegs tied it will require spreaders to rest upon so that it does not dent the fuselage. Spreaders have to be used every time the weight of the cargo exceeds 68 kg. per sq. foot.

An American airline is stated to have carried a camel in a large Constellation 10 years ago. Since then Constellations have vanished from international routes.

In its search for transport the Tourist Department may have to turn to the U.S. Embassy. The large C-130 aircraft can accommodate the animal. Globemasters passing through Delhi may also be asked if one of them is ready to ferry this unusual passenger.

An airline which accepts the job will have to contend with a 3-1/2-year-old camel weighing, with crate, 600 kg. Crated in a kneeling position, the camel will be 11 feet long,

4 feet high and 3.5 feet wide. Since the animal has the unpleasant habit of biting, it will have to travel gagged.

Should all efforts to airlift the animal fail, the "ship of the desert" will sail in a cargo ship. It will be a long and tiresome journey but at least the camel will travel standing.

Delhi zoo officials feel that a sea voyage will be the best since a camel is not prone to seasickness. It can also be provided with plenty of fodder. Giraffes and hippos generally travel aboard ship, padlocked in the hold.

The camel the Tourist Department wishes to donate to the Shriners is yet to be purchased. But at the department's instance, the famous Jaisalmer Risala has chosen a well-behaved animal priced at Rs 2,000. Currently, it is being groomed for the trip to the U.S.A.

The Shriners' request for a camel is as odd as the animal—and the sect itself. The Shriners, spread all over the U.S.A., meet in mosque-like lodges and wear the fez.

It is interesting to note that though the camel may not enjoy the luxury of a plane ride two baby elephants were flown to Brussels and Tokyo earlier this year. On Air India's inaugural flight to Brussels a 250 kg baby elephant was the VIP.

It was a gift to the Belgian Government. In the absence of a mahout an air hostess mothered the baby jumbo during the flight.

The animal most airlifted from Delhi is the monkey, almost twice a week monkeys are flown to Moscow, New York, London, Indianapolis and Bucharest.

Monkeys are sent abroad for space and medical research. The polio vaccine is extracted from the Rhesus monkey.

(THE TIMES OF INDIA)

Snow and ice avalanches thunder down the 3000 metres north flank of Mt. Langar in the Wakhan corridor. Is there way up here?

SCIENCE GIVES FACE TO FACELESS

He was known as the man without a face—no eyes, no ears, no nose, no mouth. He had tear ducts, however, and he cried without ceasing. Those who saw him shuddered at the sight.

Pedro Gaultero, 33, lost his facial features nine years ago when battery acid from a truck he was driving splashed on him during an accident. This happened in his Latin American homeland of Colombia.

A local hospital healed the burns, but that was all it could do. When Gaultero went home only his widowed mother stood by him. His sweetheart and his only sister rejected him. Gaultero was forced to begging on the streets. Those who gave him small coins were so frightened they did not speak to him.

Then the American Red Cross heard about him and Gaultero was brought to the United States. Four of the best plastic surgeons in the country worked on his face, building a new nose first, then inserting artificial eyes.

They fixed his mouth and gave him new ears. They did it all faster than any plastic surgery done before—performing in hours and weeks what is usually stretched out over three to four years.

Dr. Richard Stark, who headed the medical effort at St. Luke's hospital in New York, said it was necessary to work quickly because "the soul of a man" was at stake.

Gaultero, after his new face was finished in June, planned to go home to try to learn some useful job. He did not care that he would remain blind.

But, he said, he never wanted to beg again "and there was only one thing I wanted very much. I wanted to stop crying".

The operations have repaired his exposed tear ducts, thus giving him his wish.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Sex Is Insects Downfall

Man is using sex, with a good deal of success, in his eternal war against the insects which surround him.

The most dramatic victory thus far has been scored against the common screw worm fly—a livestock pest which until only recently caused damage in the United States of about \$100 million a year. Scientists hope the same method can now be used to control the tse tse fly in Africa and Latin America.

The screw worm fly has been wiped out in America after a 10-year campaign, at a total cost of only \$32 million, thus representing a major economic advance. It was done by sterilising male flies with gamma rays from cobalt 60, thus making them sterile, and releasing them by the millions to copulate with normal females. Such matings produced non-fertile eggs, and eventually the screw worm fly died out.

This elimination of the screw worm fly was one of the topics discussed at a four-day symposium just concluded in Washington on scientific aspects of pest control. Use of the female sex smell to lure males to destruction is one of the new methods.

Dr. Stuart O. Nelson, one of the government experts to speak, also told of the use of light and sonic ultrasonic energy in other control experiments. Radio waves, for example, are being tested to kill the pests in stored grain, foodstuffs and wood. Infrared energy is being used to control rice weevils and mosquitoes. And ultraviolet radiant energy is attracting and destroying such insects as tobacco hornworms and budworms.

The sterilisation technique, using gamma radiation, is also being applied to other insect pests. Melon flies and fruit flies have been wiped out in experiments on two Pacific islands, and the Mexican fruit fly has also been held in check along the California-Mexico border.

Tests against the tse tse fly in Africa have indicated great promise. They have shown that male tse tse flies can be sterilised by radiation without otherwise being affected. If a broad scale campaign can be

carried out, as against the screw worm fly, it could mean opening up to development vast areas of Africa and South America now plagued by the tse tse fly.

The sex smell of the female insects is also being used to lure males to their death. Research is continuing along this line in attempts to control such bugs as the gypsy moth, cabbage looper, pink bollworm, moth, wax moth and the bark beetle, as a starter.

The U.S. Agriculture Department has just authorised a three year research programme at Howard University in Washington to conduct further studies of such sex attractions.

The Howard studies will attempt to produce a low-cost synthetic sex lure. Tiny amounts of these sex scents can now be obtained only by tedious extractions from thousands and thousands of insects. For example, it takes nearly a million virgin female pink bollworm moths to produce less than a drop of sex attractants. Three years of earlier research have now produced a synthetic pink bollworm scent—which appears to attract only male bollworm moths.

Once the sex lure is available quantity, the plan is to lure males into a trap with it, then kill them or sterilise them—to repeat the screw worm story of gradual elimination of future generations.

Similar sex seduction is being employed against the bark beetle, a tiny creature which lives and tunnels in the wood beneath the bark of trees. The bark beetle is a menace, causing more damage every year to forests than any other factor, including fire.

But sex is not the only new weapon. Different kinds of lamp light are being used to lure insects either into contact with a chemical which sterilises males or to submit them to a radiation which will accomplish the same purpose. But even with lights as lures, the scientists have found that sex is also a help. They have baited lamps with females as an additional attractant, and found that such lamps attracts 20 to 30 times as many males as the light alone.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

Nangarhar, published in Jalalabad, the centre of Nangarhar province, in a recent editorial says the establishment of a rural development project in Kunar, another eastern province, will have a positive affect on the living standards of the people of that area.

The paper says that the people of Kunar have few sources of livelihood and that they have lower living standard than people in other parts of Afghanistan.

It says that the establishment of rural development projects in other parts of Afghanistan has yielded good results in raising the social and economic level of the people. In Afghanistan, the rural development projects emphasise health, educational and agricultural development.

The establishment of a centre for the people of Noorgul, Sawki, Nangaroon, Khas Kunar and Sarakanoo will be an ideal move. These people need health services as well as small industries in these areas the paper says.

A writer in *Beidar*, published in Mazare Sharif, the centre of the northern province of Balkh, lauds the new move by Radio Afghanistan to record regional music by its newly appointed provincial reporters and then broadcast it on its general service.

The paper says that the move is not only a service for the cause of preservation of an important aspect of our culture but it is also a good move in fostering national unity in the country.

The article adds that the reporters should see that they record genuine and real Afghan tunes. For sometime certain tunes have been heard over the radio which have been misrepresented as Afghan melodies.

Ittefaq Islam of Herat editorials on the development of Aden. After giving a brief account of its recent history, the paper says that because of a widespread campaign by nationalist elements Britain who rules the South Arabian Federation, agreed to the independence of the area including Aden.

The paper says that the people of Aden did not favour their merger with the rest of the Federation. Furthermore, the elements that now rule Aden and are expected to rule the area when it receives independence in January of next year, do not represent the real nationalist elements.

The newspaper then describes the efforts of the United Nations to find a just solution to the problem. It says that a United Nations mission of which Afghanistan is a member recently visited Aden. But it cut short its stay there on the grounds that the British authorities did not cooperate with it.

The paper says that the mission is to leave Geneva soon where it may have talks with the British authorities as well as some nationalist groups. It says that a solution of any crisis like the one in the Aden should be based on the just and legitimate rights and aspirations of the people of the area.

There are several other cases in the contemporary history of the world where the people of an area with special problems have been forced to accept general solutions. This has been the case in the Aden and it is hoped that the basic rights guaranteed in the United Nations Charter will not be denied to the people of Aden.

Commenting on the United States intention to further increase its troops in Vietnam, *Fariab*, published in Maimana, the centre of Fariab province, says that one wonders what may eventually happen in that troubled land where already the number of troops fighting on the side of South Vietnamese government has gone above the figure of troops fighting on the side of South Korean government during the Korean War early in 1950's.

The paper then says that by now it should have become apparent to all sides involved in that cruel war that there cannot be a military solution to the Vietnamese problem. They have to find a political solution to it.

Many lives are being lost and great resources are being spent on arms which should be used to raise the living standard of the people of Vietnam and other developing areas of the world.

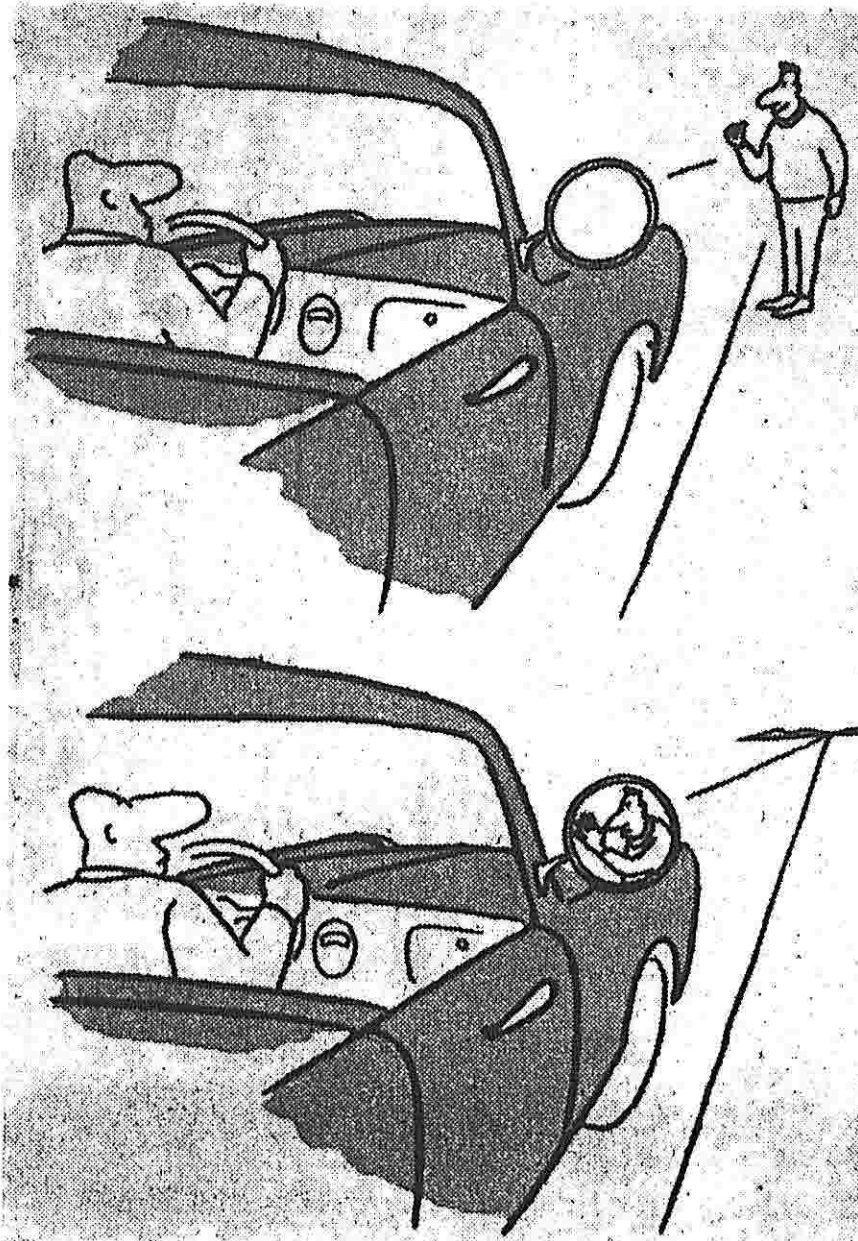
Recently the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation announced that it had conducted a soil survey of several provinces.

Commenting on this, *Deewa*, published in Sheberghan, the centre of northern province of Jozjan, says the fact that, in addition to solving the immediate agricultural problem of raising the production level of wheat in the country, the government is seeking ways to solve the long range problems of land and irrigation in Afghanistan is a commendable move.

The paper says that a proper understanding of soil composition and content is essential for the proper development of agriculture in the country.



The drone of motor saws echoes through West German forests with the same penetrability in all weathers and all seasons. For Ah madzal (right) this work is no longer unfamiliar. He is at present undergoing a two year course in forestry management during which he, along with four other colleagues come face to face with every possible theoretical and practical problem involved in forestry plantation. ...



Manuscripts Seminar Ends

(Contd. from page 1)

Scholars who have direct experience of research work concerning manuscripts, speak the language and belong to the countries involved, should have facilities in conducting research and studies.

Specialisation in Oriental manuscripts being a highly technical and complex discipline, it is recommended that long-term scholarships and fellowships be granted to such scholars.

As a response to urgent needs, missions of international experts, to be organised at the request of the interested states, might help accelerate the recording of manuscripts and facilitate the on-the-spot training of students for research work.

In addition to the microfilming services mentioned, UNESCO and other international assistance, bilateral aid would be desirable for developing documentation centres for Oriental manuscripts.

Considering that new manuscripts are constantly discovered to keep catalogues up-to-date, bulletins should be regularly published to record additions to existing collections.

The seminar urges all individual scholars, research centers, archives and libraries to promote exchange and to make their collections widely available for scholarly studies.

The Society and the liaison centre, whose establishment is recommended by the Committee, should consider it one of the main tasks to devise efficient ways and means of enabling all scholars to have

easy access to all manuscripts, microfilms, lists and catalogues.

The seminar recommended that the chairman send a telegram to renowned orientalist Professor Repca of Czechoslovakia, who is lying ill in an hospital in Prague, wishing him a speedy recovery. The telegram was sent to Prague through the Foreign Ministry.

Ghulam Sakhi Daneshjo, representative of the Foreign Ministry at the seminar said that the cable regretted that Professor Repca was not able to attend the seminar in Kabul.

Najmuddin Bamat, UNESCO representative expressed his profound satisfaction that the young generation in Afghanistan had taken keen interest in the revival of their history and culture.

"I am astonished to find so many young students and observers here in so highly technical a seminar. I wonder what would have happened and how many people would have attended if this seminar was held in the capital of one of the larger countries," Bamat remarked.

Bamat also read out the passage from the resolution of the General Assembly of UNESCO making Afghanistan the centre of the study of the civilisations of Central Asia.

The participants of the seminar requested the Chairman Professor Habibi to record their thanks to the government of Afghanistan for having arranged the seminar and officially to forward it to the authorities.

The delegates, one by one, expressed their thanks to the government of Afghanistan for having arranged the seminar and the people of Afghanistan for their hospitality.

They also thanked UNESCO for the support given in arranging the seminar.

Professor Habibi thanked the delegates for their cooperation during the deliberations.

On Thursday afternoon Fikry Saljouki of Afghanistan delivered a paper on the history of writing-books and manuscripts. Mohammad Yakoub Wahidi Jozani then outlined the manuscripts of Sultan Hussain Baeqra.

Thursday night participants attended a reception held in their honour by the rector of Kabul University, Tourialai Etemadi, in Baghe Bala restaurant.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal held a reception in the Chelston Palace on Friday evening for the participants in the seminar. President of the Wolosi Jirgah Dr. Abdul Zahir, president of Meshrapo Jirgah Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi, Court Minister, Ali Mohammad, members of the Cabinet and scholars attended the reception.

Yesterday they went on a picnic to the Salang. Mohammad Ebrahim Khwakhogai, president of the public libraries of the Ministry of Information and Culture held a luncheon reception in their honour in Qalatag, near the Salang.

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Letter Heads Halt Repatriation Of Arab Refugees

GENEVA, Aug. 5, (DPA).—Jordan has halted the repatriation of Arab refugees to Israeli-occupied territories in a dispute over the letters heads on forms which are used to register the repatriates.

The forms carry "the State of Israel" at the top, Ahmed Abu Kourrah, president of the Jordanian Red Crescent, told newsmen here yesterday. This, he said, was unacceptable to Jordan. He added that Jordan would accept forms issued by the International Red Cross if they carried "Kingdom of Jordan and State of Israel" at the top.

He told newsmen that Jordan was now seeking mediation of the International Red Cross in the hope of ending the dispute. Kourrah estimated that some 260,000 Arab refugees has crossed the Jordan. He added that the stream of refugees was continuing with between 500 and 1,000 arriving each day. More than half of the refugees are children between one and 14 years of age, he said.

Arab Summit

(Contd. from page 1)

heads of state meeting was announced and neither was a venue.

The avowed purpose of the Arab summit is to "eliminate the results of Israeli aggression."

When the foreign ministers went into their session Friday it was apparent that a decision for a summit depended upon the Saudi response to the UAR offer over the Yemen.

Without a satisfactory reply being received, the necessary atmosphere would never have been achieved and a summit would probably have merely aggravated existing differences.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY NEEDS

A skilful translator typist capable of translation from Pashto, Dari to English and vice-versa.

HELP WANTED

Afghan clerk typist. Must speak and read English. Full time. Apply Personnel Office, American Embassy.

World News In Brief

CAIRO, Aug. 5, (DPA).—Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Aref will visit the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan and Turkey, following the Arab summit conference scheduled to meet toward the end of this month, the Middle East news agency reported here yesterday quoting the Iraqi newspaper "Al Thaara."

Aref would also visit Yugoslavia, Lebanon, Jordan, Spain and Algeria, according to the same report.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 5, (AP).—India's Foreign Minister M.C. Chagla told parliament Thursday the practice of the United States and Soviet Union in "selling their obsolete arms to developing countries poses a great danger to world peace."

Chagla was speaking in reply to an opposition motion charging Pakistan's military strength was now 55 per cent above India's due to arms supplies from the United States, France, West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Turkey.

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UK Urges US, USSR To Table Draft On Proliferation

GENEVA, Aug. 5, (DPA).—Britain, Thursday urged the United States and the Soviet Union to table a draft for a treaty against the proliferation of nuclear weapons soon at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

British chief delegate to the conference Fred Mulley warned the two co-presidents of the conference here that unless they presented such a draft shortly, there would not remain enough time for discussing it in Geneva.

He especially requested Soviet delegation chief Alexei Roshchin to inform his government of the deep disappointment over the deadlock in negotiations of those who desired arms control.

Mulley told the 319th session of the conference that agreement on the non-proliferation treaty would make for a detente in the political climate which could help ease other disarmament measures.

This could include extending the Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty to embrace under ground nuclear explosions, he argued.



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